

IV.—Notes on a small Collection of *Rhynchota* from Tokei, Japan. By W. L. DISTANT.

THE *Rhynchota* of the Japanese fauna having lately been studied by Scott and Horváth, who have published lists of species and described many novelties, I have considered it useful to give the result of an examination of a small collection (principally Pentatomidæ) from the above locality, which has recently passed through my hands. The most interesting contribution which it contained is a somewhat remarkable new genus in the subfamily Asopinæ.

NEOGLYPsus, n. gen.

Femora unarmed; abdomen armed with a short basal spine, which about reaches posterior coxæ. Head large, elongate, lateral lobes much longer than central, meeting in front, but cleft at apex. Rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ, thick, second joint longest, third broad and flattened, about equal in length to fourth. Antennæ long; second joint longer than the third, subequal to the fourth; third and fifth subequal. Pronotum with the lateral angles strongly produced and spinous, the anterior lateral margins crenulated. Scutellum broad at base, with the apical portion elongated and the apex rounded, extending a little beyond base of membrane. Mesosternum with a distinct, central, moderately raised keel. Tibiæ strongly sulcated; anterior tibiæ armed with a distinct spine near middle.

This genus is allied to *Glypsus*, from which it is at once separated by the unarmed femora.

Neoglypsus viridicatus, n. sp.

Above bronzy green, very coarsely punctate. Head thickly punctate, apical half of central lobe and apical margins of lateral lobes impunctate; lateral margins subreflexed. Antennæ fuscous, bases of the joints ochraceous; first joint very short, barely reaching middle of head; second longest; third, fourth, and fifth subequal in length. Pronotum thickly punctate and transversely subrugulose; lateral angles produced into strong, acute, slightly raised and recurved spines, cupreous in hue, lateral crenulated margins luteous. Pronotum thickly punctate and subrugulose, basal angles (narrowly) and apex cupreous. Corium very finely punctate, lateral margins (narrowly) and a narrow submarginal streak, extending about two thirds the length from base, ochraceous. Membrane

fuscous, with the margins paler. Abdomen above ochraceous; ventral incisures fuscous; connexivum with a subquadrate greenish spot near base and at apex of each segment. Body beneath and legs ochraceous. Rostrum with the apical joint fuscous. Prosternum and posterior margins of metasternum coarsely punctate. Femora finely spotted with fuscous; stigmata black.

Long. 24 millim., lat. pronot. ang. 13 millim.

Eurydema rugosa, Motsch., var.

One specimen from this locality has the ground-colour luteous, instead of red as in all other specimens which I have seen.

Tropicoris metallifer, Motsch. ?

Tropicoris metalliferus, Motsch. Bull. Mosc. xxiii. 4, p. 501 (1859).

Tropicoris Basnini, Osch. Bull. Mosc. xliii. 1, p. 128. 1 (1870).

Tropicoris metallifer, Stål, En. Hem. v. p. 106. 3 (1876).

Two specimens from this locality appear to agree well with the descriptions of the above authors and the supplementary notes of Stål, with the exception of the apex of the scutellum, which is concolorous.

Compastes obtusa, Walk.

Pentatoma obtusa, Walker, Cat. Het. iii. p. 560 (1868).

This species seems clearly referable to Stål's genus, though differing in general appearance from *C. boutanicus*, Dall., the type and only other recorded species. Walker's description of the species is defective, no mention being made of a transverse row of four small luteous spots near anterior margin.

Urochela luteovariva, n. sp.

Head ochraceous, with two elongate fuscous spots at base. Antennæ black; basal halves of fourth and fifth joints luteous; second joint slightly longer than first, third very short, fourth and fifth subequal and together about equal in length to second and third combined. Pronotum ochraceous, coarsely punctured with fuscous, with two transverse streaks on anterior portion of disk, and posterior half of lateral margins black; basal margin (narrowly), a central narrow longitudinal fascia commencing at base and extending to about middle, and anterior half of lateral margins luteous; lateral margins reflexed, lateral angles slightly prominent. Scutellum ochraceous, sparingly covered with very coarse and dark punctures. Corium ochraceous, finely and darkly punctate, basal margin

and area, apical margin and area, and inner angle (narrowly) luteous; an irregular black spot at marginal base, and another of the same colour at apex, both contained in the luteous areas. Membrane fuscous. Abdomen above pale testaceous, connexivum luteous, with a series of subquadrate black spots. Body beneath pale ochraceous; a submarginal streak on prosternum, margins of pronotal angles, a round spot on each side of pro- and mesosternum, lateral margins of metasternum, a marginal segmental series of irregular spots, stigmata, a double series of irregularly arranged smaller spots on inner side of stigmata, and two small transverse streaks on base and about centre of second segment black. Femora ochraceous, spotted with fuscous, with the apices of that colour; tibiæ luteous, base and apex dark fuscous; tarsi luteous, apical joint dark fuscous. Rostrum ochraceous, apex fuscous, about reaching intermediate coxæ. Anal appendage armed with a sharp acute spine on each side.

Long. 12 millim., lat. pronot. ang. 5 millim.

V.—*Revision of the Lepidopterous Genus Azelina, with Descriptions of new Species in the Collection of the British Museum.* By ARTHUR G. BUTLER, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

THE genus *Azelina* was founded in 1857, by M. Guénée, for the reception of a number of New-world Geometrites with the external aspect of the European genus *Odontopera*; to the latter group he added two African and one Brazilian species. He remarks with justice, "Il a beaucoup de rapports avec mon genre *Azelina*, et je ne serais pas étonné que, par la suite, quand beaucoup de nouvelles espèces se joindront à l'un et à l'autre, la séparation n'en devienne très-délicate." *O. edentaria*, which we have from Rio Janeiro, certainly might be placed with equal satisfaction in either genus; however, for the present I leave the question of the probable identity of these two groups, and proceed, in the first place, to criticise the material wrongly placed under *Azelina*, and, in the second place, to enumerate the remaining species.

The following species are wrongly placed in *Azelina* by Walker and others:—

"*Azelina*" *peplaria* = *Gonodontis peplaria*, Hübn., agrees far better with *Endropia*.

"*Azelina*" *neonaria*, Walk., is a *Hyperetis* close to *H. nyssaria* and nearly allied to *Selenia cesionaria* (= *Macaria laticincta*).